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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BANSWARA STATE
Rajputana
FOR THE YEAR

1ST. OCTOBER 1936—30TH. SEPTEMBER 1937,
(Corresponding with Samvat year 1993-94).



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1938.



BANSWARA STATE.

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DARBAR OFFICE,

BANSWARA.

Dated the 2nd of May 1938.

HIS HIGHNESS² RAYAN RAI

MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB

SHRI SIR PRITHWI SINGHJI BAHADUR, K. C. I. E.,

Banswara State.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration
of Banswara State for the year 1936-37.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MOHAN SINHA MEHTA,

DIWAN.

Annual Report on the Administration of Banswara State for the year from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Topographical Account of the State.—This State is situated in the South of Rajputana between 23°3' and 23°55' North Latitude and 73°58' and 74°47' East Longitude. Its boundaries touch those of Dungarpur, Mewar and Partabgarh States in the North; Sailana, Ratlam and Partabgarh States in the East; Jhalod, Sub-Division of the Panch Mahals, Jhabua State and a portion of Indore State in the South, and on Western frontier meet Dungarpur and Sant States. Its greatest length from North to South is about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles.

2. Area and Population.—The area of the State is 1,946 square miles including Patta Kushalgarh. The total population of the State is 2,60,670 according to the Census of 1931.

3. Physical aspects of the State.—The central and western parts of the State comprise comparatively speaking open and well cultivated area, in which there is little or no forest, though there are numerous Mahuwa, Babul and Palm trees. In the South West and North East the country is more wooded, and is much broken up by hillocks and rivers; the rest of the territory, particularly in the South and East is a mass of rugged hills, rocks and scrub jungles. The open country in the centre is about 700 feet above the sea and the ground slopes gradually towards the Mahi river on the West; the Eastern half of the State, on the other hand, is traversed by ranges of hills, running generally North and South and having an average height of 1,300 or 1,400 feet, though there are two or three peaks with a height of over 1,700 feet above the sea level. Banswara has been often described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana. In picturesqueness it is at its best just after the rains.

The State possesses the advantage of having within its boundaries a number of rivers and streams. The principal rivers, the Mahi and the Anas, have never been known to dry up entirely at any time of the year; but their beds are rocky and their banks high and steep allowing themselves to be little used for irrigational purposes. The minor streams, such as the Eran or Airav, the Chap and the Haran are, however, useful for irrigation.

A very large portion of the land is fertile. The average rainfall ranges from 25 to 40 inches. About two-thirds of the population of the State are Bhils who have been converted from a marauding tribe to a peaceful and industrious Community and are rapidly becoming more and more proficient in the cultivation of land.

4. Communications.—No Railway line passes through the State. The nearest and most convenient Railway Station is Dohad on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, (65 miles from Banswara) from where a regular Motor Service runs to Banswara and back. Construction of a metalled road from the Capital to Jhalod was continued during the year.

The important places within the State are linked with the Capital by fair weather roads, which are generally kept in good condition, suitable for motor traffic. Motor Service, which generally remains closed during rainy season, is available between:—

- (1) Banswara and Dohad.
- (2) Banswara and Kushalkot.
- (3) Kushalkot and Dohad.
- (4) Banswara and Lasada via Garhi and Partapur.

During the year under report licenses were granted for plying motors on the above routes and the total receipts on account of motor license fee amounted to Rs. 4,015/- as against Rs. 2,555/- in the last year.

There is a Dak Bungalow at the Capital.

5. Archaeology.—It is believed that the State has many places of archaeological interest, but they have not yet been properly examined.

6. Post and Telegraph.—There is a combined Post and Telegraph office at the Capital. Garhi, Partapur and Talwara have branch Post offices.

7. Fairs.—The principal fair of the State, viz "Rajyabhishek Mahotsav Mela" is held in winter at the Capital. It is attended by all the Jagirdars of the State.

8. The Ruling Family.—The Ruling Family is descended from the eldest branch of the Shishodiya Rajputs now ruling in Mewar. The whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur, is known as Bagar. On the death of Maharawal Udai Singhji, the last King of Bagar, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, with whom the Ruling Houses of the two separate States, Banswara and Dungarpur respectively had their commencement. Maharawal Jagmal Singhji founded Banswara in 1527 A.D.

Of the subsequent Rulers may be mentioned Maharawal Kushal Singhji and Maharawal Prithvi Singhji. The former was in the field for twelve years suppressing the Bhils. He founded Kushalgarh in the South and Kushalपुरा in the North East. Maharawal Prithvi Singhji invaded and conquered the neighbouring State of Sant, but restored it to its Ruler, retaining the district of Chilkari or Shergarh lying in the South West of Banswara.

A Treaty of friendship, alliance and unity of interests was concluded between the British Government and the State in 1818 A.D.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on July 15th, 1888, and assumed full ruling powers in March 1914, on the death of his father, His late Highness Maharawalji Sahib Shri Shambhu Singhji Bahadur. His Highness is twentyfirst in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji.

His Highness has two sons and six brothers. The eldest son, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Chandra Veer Singhji, was born on November 26th, 1909. The second son, Maharaj Kumar Sahib Narpat Singhji, was born on May 15th, 1921, and is receiving education at the Capital. His Highness was blessed with a grand son on the 24th December 1936.

During the year under report the demise of His Highness' grand step mother Shrimati Vagheliji Saheba took place on the 13th May 1936.

The Ruling House is related by blood to the Houses of Mewar, Dungarpur and Partabgarh, and by marriage to those of Bundi, Sirohi, Danta, Malia, Idar, Jodhpur, Charkhari, Kadana, Bissau-Surajgarh and Tehri-Garhwal.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical Knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress, which has been abundantly manifested by the general well-being of the people.

His Highness is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns and was made K.C.I.E. in January 1933.

Movement of His Highness.

In November 1936, His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur visited Udaipur as a guest of His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur. The reception was very cordial.

His Highness proceeded to Bombay for medical treatment and was obliged to stay there from April to June 1937. He returned to the Capital restored to excellent health. The recovery from his illness was a matter of public rejoicings throughout the State.

9. Rajyabhishek Day.—Owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State the "Rajyabhishek Mahotsav Mela" was not held this year and the celebrations connected therewith were also postponed for the next year.

10. Principal events.—The following events of the year deserve to be mentioned:—

Accession of His Majesty King George VI.

In honour of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George VI, a Darbar was held at Shrigarh Palace at 9 A. M. on the 14th of December 1936. It was attended by the Nobles, Jagirdars and Officers of the State besides leading non official citizens of the Capital. The Proclamation of the Accession was read out at the Darbar, and also promulgated in all parts of the State.

Marriage of His Highness' Daughter With The heir-Apparent of Tehri-Garhwal State.

The marriage of His Highness' daughter, Shrimati Suraj Kunwar Baiji Lal Saheba, with Maharaj Kumar Tikka Sahib Manbendra Shahji, the Heir-Apparent of Tehri-Garhwal State, was celebrated with great eclat and rejoicings at Banswara on the 4th February 1937.

Besides the marriage party consisting of the bridegroom's father His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Tehri-Garhwal and his relations, the following Ruling Princes and Chiefs graced the occasion:—

1. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Dungarpur.
2. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Danta.
3. Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Daljit Singhji of Idar.
4. Thakur Sahib of Bissau.
5. Jamai Sahib Shri Raghubir Singhji of Bissau-Surajgarh.
6. Maharaj Sahib Kishen Singhji of Jodhpur.
7. Maharaj Sahib Anop Singhji of Jodhhur.

The marriage party arrived at Banswara on the 4th February 1937, and left the Capital on the 7th February for Narendra Nagar. All the Jagirdars of the State attended the happy function. The Rao of Kushalgarh having been removed the Manager of that Thikana was present on behalf of the Rao.

Jagmal Day.

Jagmal Day in honour of the Founder of the State, Maharawal Shri Jagmal Singhji, was celebrated on the 13th April 1937. His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur held a Darbar on the occasion with the usual Nazar ceremonies.

Coronation of His Majesty The King Emperor George The Sixth In England.

The Coronation Day, viz 12th May 1937, of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was an occasion of public rejoicings in the State. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired at Sunrise. The Day was observed as a public holiday. A congratulatory message was cabled to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor wishing long and peaceful reign. As His Highness was under medical treatment at Bombay, a Darbar presided over by Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Narpat Singhji, on behalf of His Highness, was held at the Shrigarh Palace at 7'30 A. M. It was largely attended by the Sardars, officials and Gentry of the Capital, and was declared open, with the playing of the State Band. The officiating Diwan Mr. Maganlal Nanawati made a suitable speech befitting the auspicious occasion. It gave expression on behalf of His Highness and people of the State to the feelings of staunch loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of Their Imperial Majesties and briefly mentioned the great benefits that had accrued from the British Raj to India in general and the Indian States in particular. The Darbar then came to a close with the customary distribution of Itra and Pan. Thereafter a review of the Prithvi Rifles was held at the gates of the Shrigarh Palace. Prayers were offered by all, high and low, in their respective places of worship for the long life, peaceful reign and prosperity of Their Majesties. Prisoners in the Jail and inmates of the local Anath Ashram (Orphanage) were sumptuously fed. Grain and food were distributed to the poor and indigent persons and fodder to cattle at different centres.

On receipt of the Coronation medals a special formal function was held at the Shrigarh Palace for their distribution by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 4th of August 1937 at 8'15A.M. It was attended by the Nobles, Sardars, State Officials and leading Citizens of the Capital. The proceedings opened

with the playing of the State Anthem on His Highness' arrival. A short speech was delivered by the Diwan explaining the occasion and the receipt of the medals as His Majesty's gift to prominent people in different parts of the Empire. And further that feelings of gratitude were expressed for Their Majesties' concern in the welbeing and happiness of the people of this great country. Then followed the presentation of the medals at the hands of His Highness. The names of the eleven recipients were read out by the Diwan one by one in their proper order and precedence. Those present got up from their seats, came forward and made the usual obeisance.

Then each one was decorated by His Highness in his turn with the medal. The function closed with the British National Anthem. Besides His Highness who had already received a special medal, the following were the recipients of the eleven medals:-

1. Shreeman Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Chandra Veer Singhji, the Heir-Apparent.
2. Shriman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Narpat Singhji of Kalinjera.
3. Maharaj Gulab Singhji Sahib of Chanduji-ka-Garha.
4. „ Lal Singhji „ of Pipalda.
5. „ Madan Singhji „ of Sarwan.
6. „ Chhatra Singhji „ of Ghori-Tejpur.
7. „ Kishore Singhji „ of Daulatpura.
8. „ Shankar Singhji „
9. Thakur Lachhman Singhji of Odwara.
10. Mr. Fauj Malji Kothari, Private Secretary to His Highness.
11. Seth Moti Chandji Saria, State Treasurer.

Birthday of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur.

The Birthday of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur was celebrated on the 14th July 1937. The day was observed as a public holiday and prisoners in the Jail were sumptuously fed.

A Darbar was held at the palace with the customary ceremonial and solemnity. The Diwan made a speech tendering congratulations to His Highness and expressing sentiments of public joy at the recovery from illness of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib. The speech contained the following announcements:-

- (1) Remission of Land Revenue Arrears to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- previously remitted on a similar occasion in the year 1929.
- (2) Exemption in future as a mark of special personal favour, of His Highness' five brothers from personal services as Jagirdars during their life time.
- (3) The temporary cut in the salaries of State servants was done away with.
- (4) Establishment of a High School at Banswara from July 1939 to meet the growing requirements of Secondary Education in the State.
- (5) Scheme to improve and extend the Capital city in healthy surroundings to relieve congestion.

- (6) Establishment of the "Prithvi Club" after His Highness' name for the social intercourse of Jagirdars, Officers, and citizens of the Capital.

The announcements made in the Diwan's speech benefitted every section of the community and therefore they were widely and gratefully appreciated.

11. Political Agency.—The Hon' ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K. C. I.E., C. S. I., continued to hold charge of the Rajputana Agency as the Hon' ble the Resident for Rajputana and Lt.-Colonel G. L. Betham, C. I. E., M. C., remained Resident in Mewar and Political Agent Southern Rajputana States, throughout the year.

12. Personnel of the Administration.—The personnel of the administration of the State of which His Highness is the Head, underwent some change during the year under report. The Diwan, Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A.L.L.B., Advocate, proceeded on one month and fifteen days' privilege leave with effect from the 14th April 1937. And before the expiry of his leave he resigned his appointment. In his place Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph. D., M.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law was appointed the Diwan of the State with effect from the 19th June 1937.

The Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, went on two months and twenty seven days' privilege leave with effect from the 7th December 1936. Then he was allowed to go on three months' furlough preparatory to his retirement; subsequently the office of the Home Minister was abolished from June 29th 1937.

Appendix 1 gives the details of the changes in the personnel of the State Officers during the year 1936-37.

13. Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.—The Darbar's relations with the Government of India continued to be very cordial. Similarly the feeling of reciprocal friendliness and good neighbourliness governed the dealings of the Government of this State with those of the adjoining States.

CHAPTER II.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF MEASURES.

14. As mentioned in the last year's Report, the monsoon season of 1936 was very deficient and the rainfall in the State was nearly 17 inches which was indeed much below the average. Kharif crop which was to be harvested in the months of September and October 1936, had suffered heavily, while the Rabi crop failed almost entirely. This resulted in a terrible scarcity both for human beings and cattle. Comparatively speaking, the Southern Division of the State was affected more acutely than the Northern. The cattle died in large numbers.

15. For alleviating the general distress of the population resulting from scarcity of grain, water and fodder during the year under report, a Relief Committee composed of official and non-official members with the Diwan as President was appointed by His Highness in December 1936.

The following measures were adopted to render relief to the people.

- (1) Reserved forests were thrown open for some time for cutting and selling of timber by the Bhils to earn their living.

- (2) Poor houses were opened at Bhopatpura (in the South) and Banswara (the Capital) for free supply of food. Between 1,000 and 2,000 indigent persons received food daily, and the money for running them came very largely from His Highness' privy purse. The citizens of Banswara city also shared in the philanthropic act.
- (3) Earthwork on the Banswara-Jhalod road was undertaken and completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 21, 977/-
- (4) Construction works were started at different centres with a view to providing employment to people viz Banswara-Barora Nala, High School ground, Anath-Ashram etc, and repairs to the tanks of Sareri, Kunpda, Chokhla and Barodiya villages in the districts and Rajtalao at the Capital were carried out.
- (5) Deepening, cleansing and sinking of about 35 wells and baories at the Capital were carried out, besides scores of others in the districts. Further, three pucca wells-two at Padi and Hamirpura villages on the Banswara Jhalod road and the third on the Baitalao Road- were constructed from His Highness' privy purse.
- (6) Arrangements were made for selling grain and fodder at cheap rates. Occasionally free distribution of the same was also ordered in specially helpless cases.
- (7) Export of food grains from the State was prohibited. Food grains were imported from outside. These regulations helped to steady the price level of food commodities.
- (8) Arrears of Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- were remitted in Khalsa villages.
- (9) Taccavi Loans were given out for sinking wells, and for the purchase of cattle and seed.
- (10) The temporary cuts in the salaries of State Servants were restored.

The total expenditure on Relief Works amounted to Rs. 47,887/- apart from what came from His Highness' privy purse and private charity.

16. During the year under report, the rainfall set in after the middle of June 1937 with occasional showers. Kharif sowings were thereby started. A heavy downpour was recorded on the 29th June. It filled the tanks and wells and flooded the rivers, but unfortunately no loss of life or damage to property occurred in the State. The rainfall continued more or less throughout July, in consequence of which the standing Kharif crops, especially cotton and maize at some places suffered a little. On the Bhopatpura side Kharif crop sown was partially destroyed by caterpillars, and had to be resown mostly with seeds purchased with the Taccavi loans given out by the State. The crops thus sown, flourished very well and yielded a good harvest.

The plentiful and well distributed rains came as a very welcome relief after the period of last year's scarcity. Bumper harvest of paddy, til, (oil-seed) and other kharif crops except perhaps cotton, is expected in the next financial year (1937-38). Happily no locusts appeared in the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

17. General.—The services of Mr. S. R. Gupte, the Chief Revenue Officer, having been dispensed with from the 23rd January 1937, Pandit Shiam Lal Nagar, the Tehsildar, Northern Division, officiated as the Chief Revenue Officer, till the appointment on the 26th August 1937 of the permanent incumbent, Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B., whose services have been borrowed from the Mewar State for a period of two years and a half. He has also been put in charge of the revision of Land Revenue Settlement in the State.

For the purpose of Revenue Administration the State is divided into two Divisions (Tehsils) viz Northern and Southern; each is under a Tehsildar assisted by Girdawar Kanungos and Patwaris. The Chief Revenue Officer exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, while the two Tehsildars exercise Third Class Magisterial powers with their headquarters at Khamera and Chhinch respectively.

18 Survey and Settlement.—The State has been twice surveyed and settled. The last (which was the second) Settlement was made in 1914–1917. Its term expired during the year under report.

19. Villages and New Jagirs.—During the year under report two muafi villages of Baria and Danakhari were resumed and made Khalsa. The number of Khalsa, Jagir and Muafi villages of the State at the end of the year were:-

Year.	Khalsa.	Jagir.	Muafi.	Total.
1935–36	357	751	47	1,155
1936–37	359	751	45	1,155

20. Classification of Land.—The following statement shows the distribution of Khalsa land from the point of view of its cultivation:-

	In Bighas.
Area under cultivation at the end of the year 1935–36.	1,91,886
New area brought under cultivation in 1936–37.	1,229
Area lying fallow at the end of the year 1935–36.	1,47,002
“ “ “ “ “ 1936–37.	1,62,266
Area fit for cultivation but not brought under cultivation- upto the end of 1936–37.	1,18,993
Area classed as unfit for cultivation at the end of the year 1936–37.	5,29,385

21. Land Revenue Demand and collection.—The figures given below show the demand and collections for the year under report and for the year 1935–36.

(a) Ordinary.

Year.	Total Demand	Collections.	Arrears.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1935–36.	1,92,086	1,75,509	15,577	
1936–37.	1,89,184	85,152	1,04,032	

(b) Extra-Ordinary.

1935-36.	17,069.	14,080.	2,989.
1936-37.	17,804.	9,039.	8,165.

22. Rainfall and Crops.— Appendix II contains a Statement of the rainfall for the year at the different centres of the State. The average rainfall at the 12 Rainsauge stations maintained in the State during the year under report was 43 inches and 39 cents. The rainfall this year was sufficient and indeed much above the normal.

The following table shows the area under important Rabi and Kharif crops during the year:—

(A) Rabi.

Name of crops.	1935-36 In	1936-37 Bighas.	Remarks.
Wheat.	12,905	3,884	In acres and including Jagirs.
Gram.	33,694	28,723	
Sarson.	441	160	
Barley.	1,280	1,067	
Zira (Cumin seeds)	627	49	
Other crops.	341	187	

(B) Kharif.

Name of Crops.	1935-36 In	1936-37 Bighas.	Remarks.
Maize.	91,030	95,982	In acres including Jagirs.
Paddy. (Sal)	25,165	19,598	
Til.	31,000	26,246	
Urad & Mung.	4,337	2,727	
Cotton.	2,783	2,863	
Tobacco.	125	178	
Sugar-cane.	1,233	571	
Other crops.	21,559	17,612	

The average outturn of Rabi and Kharif crops was:—

Year.	Rabi crops.	Kharif crops.
1935-36.	From 12 to 16 annas in the rupee.	From 2 to 4 annas in the rupee in certain villages only.
1936-37.	From 2 to 4 annas in the rupee.	Normal.

The prices of staple food grains increased as shown below Owing to failure of rains a great scarcity of food was experienced.

Grains.	January 1936 and 1937 respectively.	July 1936 and 1937 respectively.	Remarks.
Maize.	44, 20,	45, 11,	In Bengali seers per rupec.
Wheat.	21½, 10⅞,	14⅝, 9⅜,	
Gram.	25, 20,	25¼, 10⅞,	
Barley.	31, 16,	24, 12,	
Ghee.	1¼, 15, Chh.	1¼, 1,	
Gur.	8, 6⅜,	7, 6½,	
Rice (Kamod)	7, 5,	7, 5,	
„ (Ordinary)	14, 8,	11, 7½,	
Pulses (Urad)	10½, 6½, 11, 11,	8, 6⅝,	
„ (Mung)	8¼, 5½,	8, 6,	
Sweet Oil.	3½, 3,	3⅜, 3½,	

23. Taccavi.—Taccavi loans were advanced to cultivators in Khalsa and Court-of-Wards villages to meet their requirements as mentioned below:—

Year.	Purchase of bullocks and seeds.	Repairs to and sinking wells.	Total.
	Rs. (a)	Khalsa Rs.	Rs.
1935-36	55	...	55
1936-37	26,984	2,780	29,764
	(b)	Court-of-Wards.	
1935-36	70	40	110
1936-37	1,644	35	1,679

24. Live Stock.—During the year the number of livestock was as under:—

Year.	Plough Cattle.	Sheep & goats.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Population.
1935-36.	89,713	68,184	1,63,237	3,19,132	2,60,670 including Patta Kushalgarh.
1936-37.	76,062	54,426	1,20,712	2,51,200	

The condition of cattle remained unsatisfactory for want of sufficient fodder and water. Consequently it is estimated that nearly 68,000 perished inspite of the attempts made to save them.

25. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Revenue Department (including that on Agricultural Farm at Talwara) during the year amounted to:—

Year;	Rs.	
1935-36.	40,150*	* Increase due to cost of Boring Operations amounting to Rs. 16,157.
1936-37.	23,870	

CHAPTER. IV.

JUDICIAL, POLICE AND DEFENCE.

(A) Judicial State Council.

26. Personnel.—The State Judicial Council consisted of the following members:—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|
| (1) The Diwan. (Ex-officio) | ... | ... | President. |
| (2) The Home Minister. | ... | ... | } Ex-officio |
| (3) The Private Secretary to His Highness. | | | |
| (4) Maharaj Kishore Singh of Daulatpura. | | | } Members. |
| (5) Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora. | | | |

The Home Minister's post was abolished from June 29th, 1937. Thakur Sardar Singh, the Jagirdar of Ganora, tendered his resignation of the membership of the Council on the 24th September 1937, which was sanctioned by Ijlas Alia on the 25th September 1937. The Council continued to exercise the powers of a High Court as in British India, Ijlas Alia retaining to itself all the powers of Privy Council and prerogative powers.

With effect from the 1st September 1937, Mr. Kuber Sinha Navalakha, B.A., LL.B, was appointed Secretary to the Council in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Diwan

27. Case Work.—The committal of cases by the Lower Court and the disposal by the Council during the year was as follows:—

Year.	No. of offences reported during the year including those pending from the last year. Remaining at the end of last year.			Number of persons dealt with.						Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1935-36	7	30	6	...	...	...	...	36	...	2	...	...	...	3*	*31 accused persons involved in 15 cases were transferred to the Sessions Court on the 15th February 1936, while 1 case involving 3 accused remained pending in the Council.
1936-37	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	

28. The following table shows the results of Civil and Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Judicial Council during the year:—

Appeals.	Year.	Pending from last- year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.						Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Transferred to District & Sessions Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Civil.	1935-36	36	26	62	4	1	1	...	...	...	6	9+47 transferred to the District Court.
	1936-37	9	11	20	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	17 pending.
Criminal.	1935-36	23	35	58	6	3	4	...	...	2	15	18+25 transferred to the Sessions Court.
	1936-37	18	18	36	8	2	2	1	...	...	13	23 pending.

29. The following table shows the disposal of applications for Review and Revision in Civil and Criminal cases during the year under report:—

Applications for	Year.	Pending from last-year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.							Total.	Pending at the close of the year
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Transferred to District & Sessions Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
REVISION.													
Civil.	1935-36	21	19	40	15	7	3	2	...	2	29	11	
	1936-37	11	5	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	14
Criminal.	1935-36	38	56	94	29	5	5	12	...	3	54	40	
	1936-37	40	29	69	19	5	5	...	1	1	31	38	
REVIEW.													
Civil.	1935-36	7	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
	1936-37	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Criminal.	1935-36	}	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1936-37												

30. **Boundary Cases.**— (a) Appeals.— 12 Appeals remained undecided at the end of the year.

(b) Applications for Review.—The 3 applications for Review, pending from the last year, also remained undecided.

31. **Miscellaneous cases.**—There were 16 miscellaneous cases (on both Civil and Criminal sides) before the Council. Of these, eight were disposed of and eight remained undecided at the close of the year.

32. The following table shows the submission of Uzardari petitions to His Highness for mercy from the decisions of the Judicial Council, and their disposal during the year.

Uzardari Petitions.

Petitions.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Submitted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.					Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Amended.	Remanded for re-trial.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		
Uzardari.	1935-36.	12	7	19	6	...	7	1	1	15	4
	1936-37.	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	3
Applications- for Review.	1935-36.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	1936-37.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mr. Tej Karan Kothari continued to work as Mir Munshi, Ijlas Alia, during the year under report.

District and Sessions Court.

33. Mr. Ochhavlal Surajram Trivedi B. A., LL. B., continued as District and Sessions Judge, Banswara State, during the year under report. The following is a summary of the work done by the Court during the year:-

Serial No.	Nature of cases dealt with.	Cases during 1936-37.			Remarks.
		Instituted during the year and pending from the last year.	Disposed of.	Remained pending	
I.	CRIMINAL.				
	Sessions cases.	32*	32	...	*involving 48 accused, of whom 34 were convicted and 14 acquitted.
	Appeals.	16	14	2	
	Revisions.	17	17	...	
II.	CIVIL.				
	Original Suits. ...	26*	16+	10	*of the aggregate value of Rs. 68,041/-. Of these 1 suit related to the Guardian and Wards Act. +of the value of Rs. 37,373/-.
	Appeals. ...	9	8	1	
	Execution of decrees.	17	8	9	
	Uzardari. ...	7	5	2	

The total expenditure on the Court amounted to Rs. 3,325/-.

Criminal Justice.

34. General.—Mr. Indra Sen Jain, B. A., B. T., B. L., continued to work as First Class Magistrate till the 4th of August 1937, when he was transferred to the Civil Court as Civil Judge, on the appointment of Mr. Dhanroop Mal Bapna, M.A., LL.B., as First Class Magistrate, who held that position during the remainder of the year under report.

35. Strength of the Criminal Courts.—There was no change in the strength of the Criminal Courts, which continued to be the same as in the previous year.

36. Case work.—The following table shows the disposal of Criminal cases during the year:—

Year.	Number of cases and persons involved						Disposal of									Pending at the close of the year.	
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.	Persons.								Cases.	Persons.
	Pending from last year.	During the year.	Total.	Awaiting trial at the end of the last year.	Involved during the year.	Total.		Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Died during or before trial.	Confined being insane.	Transferred.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1935-36.	96	597	693	235	1107	1342	581	322	236	557	5	...	6	1126	112	216	
1936-37.	112	572	684	216	1117	1333	564	288	190	480	28	...	16	1002	120	331	

The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishments awarded:—

Nature of punishments.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
(a) Simple imprisonment.	...	...
(b) Rigorous " ...	15	34.	
(c) Simple " with fine.	10	14.	
(d) Rigorous " with fine.	128	103.	
(e) Fine only. ...	169	137.	
Total.	322	288.	

The sentences under (a), (b), (c) and (d) classified according to the terms of imprisonment were as under:—

Sentences.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36	1936-37	
Under 1 month.	68	38.	
From 1 to 2 months.	15	38.	
" 2 to 3 "	12	20.	
" 3 to 6 "	16	16.	
" 6 to 12 "	20	14.	
" 1 to 2 years.	11	11.	
" 2 to 3 "	5	3.	
" 3 to 5 "	2	3.	
Above 5 years.	1	2.	
Imprisonment for life.	3	6.	
Total.	153	151.	

The majority of cases fell under Chapters XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code.

37. Extradition.—An extradition treaty, on reciprocal basis, exists between the State and British India.

The following States have also entered into similar extradition agreements with the State:-

Baroda, Bikaner, Bundi, Dhar, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Jhalawar, Kotah, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh, Piploda, Ratlam, Sailana, and Tonk.-

During the year under report, the following agreements were arrived at:-

1. An extradition agreement was concluded between Banswara and Balasinor States with effect from the 1st November 1936.

2. Sections 148 and 347 of the Indian Penal Code were added to the list of offences included in the existing treaty for extradition of criminals with Dungarpur State on reciprocal basis.

3. A revised agreement, in which Sections 206, 208, 212, 216, 312 to 317, 347, 348, 383, 385, 403, 404, 415 to 420, 443 and 444 of the Indian Penal Code were added to the Schedule of the existing Wylie Rules, was mutually accepted by Banswara and Indore States.

4. A reciprocal agreement was also arrived at between Banswara and Sant States to send witnesses in criminal cases. This arrangement has been accepted tentatively for two years for the present.

During the year Banswara State extradited 16 accused to the following States and Districts:-

Dungarpur State	5
Gwalior „	2
Mewar „	2
Panch Mahals (Bombay Presidency)	7.
	<hr/> 16

On the other hand, 16 accused were extradited to Banswara State by the following:-

Dungarpur State	4
Mewar „	4
Panch Mahals (Bombay Presidency)	8
	<hr/> 16

Civil Justice.

38. General.—Mr. Tej Karan Kothari, the Actg. Civil Judge, was relieved on the 5th August 1937, by the permanent incumbent, Mr. Indra-Sen Jain, B.A., B.T., B. L., who was transferred from the Criminal Court, as has been mentioned above. The latter remained in charge of the Court for the remaining part of the year under report,

39. Case Work.—The following table shows the work of the Civil Court during the year:-

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance.	Remarks.
1935-36.	409	1,384.	1,793.	1,194.	599	*The fall in the number of suits during the year under report was due to scarcity conditions which necessitated the staying of suits against the agriculturists till further orders.
1936-37.	599	568*	1,167.	543.	624	

Of all the 543 suits disposed of during the year 128 were decided ex-parte, 272 were admitted or compromised, 67 were dismissed for default of appearance of parties or for want of proof or by withdrawals from further pleadings by plaintiffs, and 76 were otherwise disposed of.

The classification of the 568 suits instituted in the Sadar Adalat Diwani (Civil Court) during the year according to the value of the suits is as follows:—

472	suits	to the value of Rs. 100/- or under
90	"	" " " " " " above Rs. 100/-.
6	"	" " " " " " " " 500/-.
568.		

The aggregate value of the 568 suits filed in Sadar Adalat Diwani during the year was Rs. 34,655/-. The total value of suits decided, viz 543, was Rs. 38,168/-.

The following table shows the working of the subordinate Courts of Khandu and Garhi during the year.-

Name of the Courts.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Garhi. ...	20	13.	33.	15.	18.
Khandu. ...	24.	14.	38.	10.	28.

40. Execution of Decrees—The result of applications for execution of decrees in the State during the year was as under:-

Year.	Opening Balance.		Applications brought to trial.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing Balance		Nature of appli- cations pend- ing disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Present year.	Value of opening balance for pre- sent year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 Months.	Below 12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	
1935-36.	1,314.	Rs. 87,258.	781	Rs. 43,858	2,095	Rs. 1,31,116	689	Rs. 53,830	1,406	Rs. 77,286	380	334	692	
1936-37.	1,406	77,246	257	23,265	1,663	1,00,571	279	29,116	1,384	71,395	111	48	1225	

41. Appeals from the Subordinate Courts.—No appeal was preferred during the year under report. Of the 3 appeals pending from the last year, 1 appeal was disposed of, leaving 2 appeals undecided.

B. Police Department.

42. General.—Munshi Nazar Mohammad, Circle Inspector, remained in charge of the Police Department as Actg. Superintendent of Police, till 30th April 1937, when he was relieved by Mr. Ratan Lal Purohit, who was appointed the Superintendent of Police and who continued to work in that capacity throughout the remaining period of the year under report.

43. Police Force.—The number of Khalsa Police Force, including Office establishment of the Superintendent of Police, Town, Village and Road Chawkidars, Sowars and Dak-runners, was 246 as against 235 in the last year. The total cost on this head was Rs. 23,766/- as against Rs. 22,772/- in the previous year. The force was on the whole efficient for the preservation of peace and order.

During the year 21 persons received promotion, while 1 was dismissed, and 50 were punished departmentally.

44. Thanas and Out-Posts.—In addition to the 10 Thanas mentioned in the last year's report one new Thana was established at Partapur. Thus there were 11 Thanas during the year under report, namely Gird (Banswara), Danpur, Khamera, Sodulpur, Partapur, Garhi, Arthuna, Shergarh. Sallopat, Bhopatpura and Khandu. Of these, the Thanas of Khandu, Garhi Shergarh and Sallopat were under the discipline and supervision of the Thanas, Gird (Banswara), Partapur, Arthuna and Bhopatpura respectively.

All the old Out-posts, were maintained as before, namely:—

Bhungra, Pipalkhunt, Bhundwai, Jagpura, Loharia Vichhawara, Chandarwara Phalwa, Mehendi Kheda, Bhungapura, Bhukhia and Naugama.

The Thana of Sodulpur and the Out-post of Bhukhia continued to have a punitive police force for special and grave reasons in the interest of prevention of crime.

45. Investigation work.—The following table shows the investigation work of the Police during the year:—

Year.	Number of offences.			Number of accused.			Number of accused sent up for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Remained in the Department at the end of the year.		Percentage of convictions (Columns 7 and 9)	Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial (Columns 8 and 9)	Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Arrested during the year.	Total.				Cases.	Accused.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1935-36.	215	381	596	146	336	482	482	218	159	213	105	45.23	45.23	
1936-37.	213	465	678	105	392	497	497	170	120	303	207	34.21	34.21	

The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was as under:—

Details	Years.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount stolen.	12,151	12,149.
2. Amount recovered.	8,451	4,564.
3. Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.	61.32.	37.57.

The number of dacoities and murders during the year were 9 and 6, out of which 7 cases of dacoities and 3 of murders were challaned.

46. Police Maintained in Jagirs.—The principal State feudatories keep up a certain number of retainers who can be called up by the Darbar, whenever necessary. The Jagirdar of Patta Kushalgarh is also bound to render military service, in addition to others, when called upon to do so. The Police Forces maintained in Jagirs work under the guidance of the State Superintendent of Police in the maintenance of peace and order and in the prevention and detection of crimes.

The Jagir Police consisted of 114 persons, and expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 13,733/-. The following table shows the work of the Jagir Police during the year:—

Year.	Offences.							Property.			Remarks.
	Number of offences.	Number of accused arrested.	Number of accused sent up for trial.	Number of accused convicted.	Number of accused acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions. (Columns 3 and 5.)	Percentage of convicted on accused sent up for trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1935-36.	113	74	74	32	11	43.83	43.83	Rs. 2,767	Rs. 1,495	53.99	
1936-37.	181	74	74	49	11	66.22	66.22	8,256	1,109	13.43	

47. Finger print Bureau.—The work of the Bureau is carried on by a trained official. The finger impression work conducted during the year was as under:—

Details.	Years.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
(a) Finger print slips sent for record to the Bureau at Mount Abu or Ajmer.	39	52
(b) Finger print slips sent for identification to Mount Abu, etc.	14	15
(c) Cases traced.	6	1
(d) Cases which remained untraced.	8	14

C. Army.

48. General.—The Private Secretary to His Highness, (Mr. Fauj Mal Kothari), continued to hold charge of the Department as Commanding Officer. The strength of the Prithvi Rifles during the year under report was the same as in the last year, viz. 110.

The Corps consists mainly of Rajputs and the men are regularly drilled under the supervision of a Subedar. They are equipped with 110 Rifles of '303 bore supplied from Kirkce Arsenal. They are chiefly employed on escort duties, tours and to mount guard. A few of them have been trained in Heliography.

The artillery consists of two serviceable saluting guns.

The Band consists of 1 Band Master and 24 men.

The total expenditure on the Military Force was as under.

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1935-36.	23,039.
1936-37.	19,750.

D. Miscellaneous.

49. Jail.—The State maintains its Central Jail at the Capital. Munshi Khuda Bux continued to work as the Jail Daroga throughout the year under the superintendence of the First Class Magistrate. The following table gives particulars regarding the Jail during the year:-

Year	Number of prisoners.							Total expenditure.	Under-trial prisoners.	Average duration of- under-trial prisoners in days.	Remarks.
	From last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released etc.	Died.	Balance at the close of the year.	Daily average.				
1935-36.	89	128	217	131	2	84	79	Rs.* 6,278	196	30.66	*Inclusive of the expen- diture of the Jail Guard consisting of 3 Havaldars and 24 Constables
1936-37.	84	134	218	137	13	68	75	6,794	189	25.16	

The conduct and general health of the prisoners was fairly good. No epidemic visited the Jail during the year. Prisoners work in the Jail Factory, the State Press and Gardens.

50. Jail Industries.—The undermentioned articles were manufactured in the Jail:-

Carpets—Woolen and cotton, of different designs and colour.

Durries—made of cotton of different colours and designs.

Niwar—plain and coloured, tat pattis, coarse cloth, asans and knitted money bags.

There was a good demand during the year of these articles, the net profit from the sale of which amounted to Rs. 925/- during the year as against Rs. 1,023/- of the last year.

51. Registration.—The Mehkma Khas is the Chief Registration Office, where documents relating to the Sixteen and Thirty-two grade Jagirdars are registered. It has got its Branch Office in the Revenue Department, the Chief Revenue Officer working as the Sub-Registrar.

The nature of the Registration work disposed of during the year was as under:-

Name of Office	Year.	Number of documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Registrar's Office.	1935-36.	...	...	...
	1936-37.	1	50,000/-	24/-
1. Sub-Registrar's „	1935-36.	168	65,421/-	191/-
	1936-37.	152	78,207/-	179/8/-

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

52. General.—Maharaj Gulab Singhji, the Customs Superintendent, resigned on the 25th August 1937. Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada was appointed as Superintendent of Customs and Excise, Banswara State, from the 26th August 1937. By this appointment the Customs and Excise Departments were amalgamated and brought under common supervision.

53. Local Trade.—The local trade consists mainly of the export of surplus agricultural produce of the country and the import of cloth, condiments, kerosine oil, sugar and other necessities of life. The principal products are Maize, Paddy, Sugar-cane, Wheat, Til, Gram, Cotton and Ghee. The following statements show the import and export of the main commodities during the year as compared with those in the preceding year, 1935-36. The export trade suffered heavily on account of scarcity, which affected the Customs Receipts to a considerable extent:—

IMPORTS.

Tariff Heads.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	In	Maunds.	
Cloth of all kinds.	6,668	4,253	
Cotton yarn. ...	1,222	1,038	
Tobacco. ...	1,747	1,071	
Gur. ...	894	6,017	
Kirana. ...	7,329	7,668	
Gold worth. ...	Rs. 1,043	Rs. 813	
Silver worth. ...	„ 47,658	„ 28,239	
Petrol. ...	Gls. 7,692	Gls. 2,320	
Mobil Oil. ...	„ 191	„ 71	
Other oils. ...	Mds. 3,892	Mds. 4,515	
Metals. ...	„ 3,905	„ 2,374	
Dried Fruits. ...	„ 2,636	„ 2,748	

EXPORTS.

Tariff Heads.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	In	Maunds.	
Grains of all kinds...	1,52,156	1,978	
Ghee. ...	3,699	396	
Kirana. ...	1,590	2,189	
Til, etc. ...	77,534	24,711	
Cotton and cotton seeds, ...	2,098	2,603	
Gur. ...	1,192	20	
Oils. ...	660	392	
Cattle in number ...	512	2,702	

54. Customs Receipts.—The income of the Customs Department under various heads during the year was as under:—

Details	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36	1936-37	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Export. ...	82,138	36,789	Credited to Municipality.
2. Import. ...	43,676	35,988	
3. Chungi ...	16,233	9,560	
4. Kanta Haq....	8,133	4,785	
5. Zumpi Tax....	9,277	4,788	" " Revenue Department.
6. Grazing Fees. ...	6,039	5,738	" " Forest Department.
7. Road Tax, ...	37,150	23,121	" " Loan Refunds through-P.W.D.
8. Customs cases including miscellaneous.	1,814	1,852	
9. Abkari cases. ...	2,791	1,245	" " Excise Department.
10. Sale of Bhang. ...	555	549	
11. Opium profit. ...	48,913	36,541	Columns 1, 2, 4, 11 and 12 indicate the real Customs income.
12. Nazarana for Opium-shops.	878	864	
Total.	2,13,159	1,61,820	
Refunds.	321	395	
Actuals.	2,12,838	1,61,425	

Besides, Rs. 16,374/- were allocated to the State as its share by the Government of India out of the net realisation of the pool on account of Match Excise duty for their financial year ending on the 31st March 1937.

55. Customs Offences.—The following table shows the disposal of Customs cases during the year.

Year.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the present year.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending at the close of the year.
1935-36	26	173	199	175	24
1936-37.	24	121	145	118	27

56. During the year under report the number of Customs Nakas in the State remained the same as in the last year, viz 19. A Chowki was established temporarily at Bagidora.

57. The total expenditure of the Customs Department during the year was Rs. 11,713/- as against Rs. 11,878/- in the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

58. General.—The functions of manufacture and sale of country liquor remained under the State management and in charge of the Distillery Inspector, Mr. Chhagan Lal Kothari, till the appointment of the Superintendent of Customs and Excise, Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada on the 26th August 1937 after which date it ceased to be a separate Department.

59. Manufacture and Consumption of Liquor.—The following statement shows the manufacture and consumption of liquor in the State during the year.

Details.	Years.							
	1935-36.				1936-37.			
	60°U.P.	25°U.P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25°U.P.	60°U.P.	25°U.P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur 25°U.P.
	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Bottles	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles	Bottles
1. Opening Balance. ...	5,140	759	317	...	4,130	368	150	1
2. Distilled during the year. ...	69,834	1,762	2,020	124	57,437	2,034	2,336	...
3. Received by transfer. ...	476	...	...	...	51	...	...	684
Total...	75,450	2,521	2,337	124	61,618	2,442	2,486	685
1. Supplied to shops. ...	65,899	1,588	2,187	123	52,378	1,729	2,328	641
2. Used in preparing spiced liquor bottles. ...	...	300	...	...	...	356	...	...
3. Returned to redistillation. ...	4,611	5	...	...	4,763	177	...	...
4. Mixed into other liquor. ...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Issued to Distillery labourers. ...	504	...	...	...	588	...	...	...
6. Drriage & wastage. ...	306	51	...	...	199	31	1	5
Total...	71,320	2,153	2,187	123	57,928	2,293	2,329	646
Closing Balance...	4,130	368	150	1	3,690	149	157	39
Grand total yearly...	75,450	2,521	2,337	124	61,618	2,442	2,486	685

The consumption of liquor at the Abkari shops was as under:-

Year.	60°U.P.	25°U.P.	Spiced liquor.	Dubara of Gur. 25°U.P.	Sale proceeds.	Remarks.
	Gls.	Gls.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Rs.	
1935-36.	68,039	1,581	2,221	113	99,341	Increase due to reduction in retail price of liquor.
1936-37.	52,514	1,739	2,306	590	80,434	Decrease on account of scarcity.

The total amount of the money realised from the supply of the liquor to Abkari shops during the year amounted to Rs.32,521/- as against Rs. 39,721/- in the previous year.

60. Receipts and Expenditure.—The gross receipts, expenditure and the net income of the Distillery during the year are given below:-

Heads of Income.	Years.						Remarks.
	1935-36.			1936-37.			
	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Income.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Manufacture.	39,793	14,170	25,623	32,754	20,004	12,570	
2. Sale.	64,431	7,210	53,221	46,169	5,870	40,300	
3. Miscellaneous.	4,656	43	4,612	5,562	29	5,533	
Total.	1,04,880	21,423	83,457	84,485	25,903	58,583	

The former Abkari Contractor of the State, one, Mr. N. P. Kama, suddenly broke his contract and left the State, with a liability of Rs. 1,10,703/- owing to the State. Legal proceedings were taken against him. He was, however, discharged as an insolvent by the District Court, Mhow. Similar proceedings are pending against him in the Magistrate's Court, Baroda, in order to safeguard the interests of the State. Unfortunately the whole of the amount due from the Contractor remains unrealised.

61. Rates.—The rates of supply and sale of liquor remained unchanged. The supply and the sale rates of Dubara liquor of Gur were kept at as. -/6/- and as.-/14/- per bottle of 25° U. P.

62. Abkari Shops.—The number of shops at the beginning of the year under report was 84. 1 new shop was opened at Mota-Garha (Gopinath-ka-Garha) and 2 shops at Chardi and Panchoda were closed, while 1 shop was transferred from Kushalpura to Mowatia. Thus the number of the shops was reduced to 83 at the close of the year under report.

63. Abkari Cases.—The following table gives details of cases of smuggling and illicit manufacture during the year.

Year.	Pending from last year.	Committed during the present year	Total	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
1935-36.	3	58	61	57	4	
1936-37.	4	10	14	9	5	

64. Opium.—The retail sale of opium which is also imported for local consumption, is conducted at the Customs Nakas and in certain licensed shops in the State. The rates of the retail sale of opium continued to be the same as in the last year.

65. Poppy Cultivation.—Poppy cultivation continued to be suspended this year also as a tentative measure adopted for three years since 1934-35. The subject was however taken into consideration in the closing months of the financial year with a view to having a better and revised arrangement which would do justice to the needs of the State and the interests of its cultivators.

66. Other Intoxicating Drugs.—Sale of Ganja continues to be prohibited. The produce of Bhang during the year was as under:—

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Yield			Remarks.
		Mds.	Srs.	Chh.	
1935-36.	1 (nearly.).	12	37	8	Cultivation in Rabi season
1936-37.	12 (Biswas).	7	1	14	„ „ Kharif „

The income from the retail sale of Bhang amounted to Rs. 544/- during the year as against Rs. 555/- in 1935-36.

CHAPTER VII.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

67. General.—The Department remained under the control of Mehkma Khas during the leave and after the retirement of the former Home Minister, Mr. Nand Lal Banerji, who also held charge of this Department. This arrangement continued up to 13th August 1937, when it was placed in charge of Mr. Chatur Bhuj Gehlot, D.D.R., on his appointment as the Conservator of Forests, Banswara State (including quarries and Hazira grass Store) with effect from the 14th August 1937.

68. Reserved-Forests and Lines.—There was no change in the Reserved-Forest areas during the year. Fire and demarcation lines were cleared as usual, where they were found to be necessary. Forests except certain special reserved areas were all opened for free cutting as a famine relief measure. Two kutcha wells (one at Ghatol and the other at Ghantala Forest villages) were sunk as a relief work and also to mitigate the scarcity of water

69. Forest Pillars and Out-Posts.—The following table shows the large and small intermediate pillars repaired and the number of the Out-posts, during the year under report.—

Years.	Large pillars	Small Intermediate pillars	Out-posts.
1935-36	...	3,231.	23
1936-37	...	3,231.	28

A new Forest Chowki (Out-post) was established at Bagidora and the old one at Bhoir was abolished.

70. Forest Fires-and Offences.—The area in the Reserved Forest that came under Forest fires on four occasions during the year was $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

The following statement gives the details of forest offences discovered and disposed of during the year:—

Year.	Offences relating to.						Remarks.
	Unauthorized fellings.		Poaching		Forest Fire.		
	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	Occurred.	Disposed of.	
1935-36.	225	225	15	15	4*	...	*4 remained untraced.
1936-37.	225	225	15	15	1	3	1 " "

71. Lac Culture.—Owing to severe drought and loppings for cattle, the lac-bearing trees suffered badly, resulting in but little production of lac and want of seed for propagation.

72. Game Preservation.—The protection and preservation of game continued as in the former years.

73. Coppice.—No coppice was attempted during the year for want of markets.

74. Reserved-Trees.—The trees, Sag, Timru and Date-plam continued to be classed as Reserved Trees.

75. Planting Work.—About the close of the year under report, some useful, hardy, prolific exotics named below were experimentally sown in a few nursery plots for obtaining data with regard to their utility, as planting material for filling obstinate gaps in forests and laying out wind-breaks, erosion-fixtures, leaf fodder yielders, fruit and shade avenues, where needed:-

1. Prosopis juliflora—the Californian fodder-bean tree.
2. Rain tree.
3. Inga dulcis.
4. Grevellia robusta.

They all sprouted well and with the exception of No. 2 continued in good condition. Some seeds of the indigenous mangoes were also put down at Banswara Forest Chowki.

The following kinds of grass were sown experimentally in small plots. They are of hardy leafy nutritious heavy-yielder variety and are a well tried fodder:-

1. Johnson grass.
2. Guinea grass.
3. Golden grass.
4. Rhodes.
5. Soya-beans.

Of these Nos. 1, 2 and 5 appeared to be flourishing and acclimatised. Seed samples have been collected therefrom.

76. Working Plans—Forest contract system and departmental depot working were planned out for trial in the following year as a preliminary scheme to later development. The State Forest produce was advertised for the information of the people outside the State.

77. State Grass Farm (Hazira).—The accounts under this Head stood at the end of the year as stated under:—

Revenue.

1. Grass supplied to State Departments etc.	...	Rs.	3,156.
2. Sale of grass to agriculturists and cattle farmers at cheaper rates as a relief measure during the time of scarcity.	..		1,282.
			Total. 4,438.

Expenditure.

1. Cost of cutting 28, 73, 350 pulas of grass.	...	...	1,437
2. Cartage of the above.	...	...	1,784
3. Staff.	...	...	885
4. Contingencies, including feeding of the bullocks etc.	...	...	406
5. Camel-man.	...	...	13
			Total. 4,525

Net loss. 87/-/.

78. Forest Revenue and Expenditure.—The Forest Revenue during the year was as under:—

INCOME.

Names of Heads.	Years.	
	1935-36. Rs.	1936-37. Rs.
1. Royalty on export....	10,177	8,625
2. Grazing Fees.	5,253	4,432
3. Mines and Quarries.	2,036	1,525
4. Compensation.	1,708	759
5. Royalty on firewood.	1,066	810
6. „ „ grass.	60	22
7. Kattha contract	2,000	...
8. Sale cost price of grass (8,92, 375 pulas) - departmentally cut as relief measure. ....	...	1,282
Total.	22,300	17,455

The decrease in income was due to famine conditions and opening of forests for free cutting and removing of timber, bamboo, firewood, grass etc. by the famine afflicted people as a relief measure. Arrears due on account of Revenue totalled to Rs. 2,914/-at the end of the year.

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount
1935-36	Rs. 7,261 including Game Preservation Patrol.
1936-37	„ 7,437 „ „ „ „

CHAPTER VIII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

79. General.—Mr. Magan Lal Nanavaty, B. Com. remained the State Accountant during the year.

80. Annual budgets.—The annual Budgets of the State Departments for the year 1936-37 received the sanction of His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur on the 20th October 1936. The Books of the State Accounts for the year 1936-37 were closed on the 26th September 1937 for annual check and compilations.

The Budgets of the State are arranged in the following way. There are three parts, Part I A deals with the Net Income and Expenditure, Part I B with Loan Refunds and Advances, and Part II with Deposits and Withdrawals.

81. Statements of Income and Expenditure.—The detailed Statements of the total receipts and disbursements of the State during the year are given in Appendix IV. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,31,018/-.

82. Gross Income and Expenditure.—The gross Income including Loan Refunds and Deposits, and Expenditure, including Loans, Advances and Refunds from Deposits of the State, during the year as compared with the previous year were:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.
1935-36.	Rs. 11,48,449.	Rs. 11,43,072.
1936-37.	„ 10,86,122.	„ 11,75,846.

83. Net Income and Expenditure.—The net Income and Expenditure of the State during the year as against last year were:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.
1935-36.	Rs. 6,24,891.	Rs. 6,13,746.
1936-37.	„ 3,91,095.	„ 6,50,545.

The Income during the year under report was less by Rs. 2,33,796/- than that in the previous year. The abnormal fall in the Income of the State during the year under report was due to the acute scarcity which resulted from an almost complete failure of the monsoon. The fall was particularly marked under Heads, "Land Revenue" and "Forests". In order to meet the extra-ordinary expenditure on Relief works, to advance Taccavi loans to the cultivators, to finance the ordinary needs of administration and for meeting the extra-ordinary expenditure on a marriage in the Ruling Family, recourse had to be taken to obtaining a loan from the Mewar State at 4½ per cent interest. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000/- as part of the amount decided to be borrowed was received in August 1937. The opening balance of the year was also utilized to make up the deficit.

A sum of Rs. 4,000/- was paid into the Government Treasury at Ajmer, during the year under report, on account of the second instalment of the Geodetic Survey of the State.

The net average annual income and expenditure of the State (taking the last five years into consideration) is Rs. 5,13,761/- and Rs. 5,38,469/- respectively.

84. Treasure Balance.—The year closed with a cash balance of Rs 41,295/- as against Rs. 1,31,018/- in the last year.

The following table shows the assets and liabilities of the State at the close of the year:—

State.	Date and year.	ASSETS.											Liabilities.	
		Cash in the Treasury.	Deposits in Bank & other investment.	Jagir Survey and Settlement.	Taccavi.	Value of Bhang in stock.	Value of Opium in stock.	Arrears of last Abkari Contract excluding other Outstandings against Mr. N. P. Kama.	Cash Advances.	Arrears of Land Revenue including cesses.	Road Investment.	Total.		
Banswara.	30th September 1937.	Rs. 41,295	Rs. 2,05,614	Rs. 43,725	Rs. 33,869	Rs. 287	Rs. 36,557	Rs. 1,10,703	Rs. 20,603	Rs. 2,92,134	Rs. 1,70,082	Rs. 9,54,669	Rs. 2,92,882	Rs. 6,61,787

The total net assets amounted to Rs. 6,61,787/- as against Rs. 8,46,670/- of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,84,883/- in the figures of the last year. This is due principally to the fact that during the year under review a remission of Rs. 50,000/- from the Land Revenue Arrears was ordered on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday in July 1937. Then there was an increase in liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000/- being the first instalment of the loan received from the Mewar State in August 1937. Further there was the appreciation of Deposits at the close of the year by Rs. 80,637/15/8. No other liabilities are owed by the State.

85. Treasury.—Thy arrangements with regard to the Treasury continued as before. Even after the death of the late Treasurer Rai Sahib Seth Saria Vijay Chand Champa Lal his firm has been working as State Treasurer.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of accounts, including allowance to the Treasurer, amounted to Rs. 4,892/-.

86. Bank Loans and other Investments.—The amount of Bank Loans and other Investments at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,97,379/12/- and Rs. 15,803/14/9- accrued as Interest during the year thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,13,183/10/9 of which a sum of Rs. 10,613/3/1 were realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,02,570/7/3- outstanding at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 3,043/14/- remained at the close of the year to the credit of the Current Account in the Imperial Bank of India, Ajmer Branch, opened during the year 1935-36. in His Highness' name.

Other Loans.—No "other loans" were advanced during the year under report.

87. Stationery Section.—The following figures relate to the Stationery Section.

			Years.		Remarks.
			1935-36.	1936-37.	
Net Profit.	...	...	Rs. 855/-	Rs. 767/-	
Expenditure.	...	...	,, 314/-	,, 245/-	

From July 10th, 1937, this Section was amalgamated with the State Accounts and Audit Department.

88. The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Banswara Ltd.—There is a Commercial and Industrial Bank at the Capital with Branch Committees in the interior of the State under the supervision of the State Accountant. The Bank which had temporarily discontinued its operations had been revived. It is a great help to the trading community.

The following table shows the working of the Bank during the last three years including the year under report:—

Years.	Net profit of the Bank during the year.	Distribution of the net profit.						Deposits with the Bank at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5/- per cent or Rs. 1 1/4/- per share of Rs. 25/-	Credited to the Reserve Fund.	Credited to the Charity Fund.	Credited to the Bad and doubtful Accounts.	Carried forward to the next year's profit and loss account.	Totals of Columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1934-35.	10,555/-/4	5,000/-	‡ 4,000/-	318/-	1,200/-	37/-/4	10,555/-/4	90,492/3/2	
1935-36.	11,130/14/5	5,000/-	§ 2,000/-	292/12/-	3,762/11/3	112/7/6	*11,130/14/5	45,893/5/6	
1936-37.	10,637/14/7	5,000/-	†2,451/14/9	270/1/6	2,994/14/-	33/7/10	§10,637/14/7	23,019/11/7	

‡ Total Reserve Fund amounted to Rs 47,000/-

§ Total Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 49,000/- Of this, Rs. 1,145/14/9 were written off as being non-recoverable from the creditors. Therefore the amount stood Rs. 37,548/1/3 in reserve.

† Total Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 40,000/-

* Rs. 11,167/14/9—Rs. 37/-/4 = Rs. 11,130/14/5.

§ Rs. 10,750/6/1—Rs. 112/7/6 = Rs. 10,637/14/7.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

89 General.—The Department works under the direct superintendence of the Mehkma Khas. Mr. Prabhashanker G. Trivedi, B. A. continued to work as Acting Head Master till the 14th of April 1937, when Mr. Mohan Lal K. Trivadi, B.A. LL.B., the permanent Head Master, resumed his duties after finishing the course of the Teachers' Training College of the Benares Hindu University.

The provision of educational facilities for the people continued to receive attention from the Darbar. The question of raising the State Middle School to the High School Standard so as to meet the growing requirements of secondary education in the State has been given practical shape. And it is expected to open High School Classes in July 1939.

The organisation includes free primary and secondary education in the State. The total number of Educational Institutions in the State was 30 including those in Thikanas Arthuna, Garhi, Khandu and Kalinjra. Besides, there are a few Municipal Aided Schools at the Capital and in some villages in the district. About 1,166 students are receiving education in the schools maintained by the State. The State continued to grant scholarships during the year to encourage education among the masses.

90. (a) Sadar Schools.—King George V School (English and Hindi Sections.)—Nine students of class VIII appeared and passed the annual Examination, the percentage of successful candidates in the School was 74 as against 65 of the last year. The Teaching Staff of the Main School has also been augmented with the addition of duly qualified persons.

(2) Maharani Kanya Pathshala.—During the year 1936-37 the Girls' school remained in charge of the Head Mistress, Mrs. Ganga Devi. The number of girls on the roll on the 30th September 1937 was 95. Teaching of English was introduced in the Girls' School.

(b) Village Schools.—The number of village schools was the same as in the last year viz 14. Village Schools were inspected regularly during the year.

The following table gives the details of attendance and expenditure during the year.

Schools.	Years.	Average attendance	Attendance at the close of the year.	Expenditure. Rs.	Remarks.
1. King George V School.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	598 630	446 494	7,082. 6,869.	
2. Maharani Kanya Pathshala.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	55 52	80 54	825. 791.	
3. Village Schools.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	338 347	336 317	2,053. 2,088.	

91. Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,482/ as against Rs. 10,724/ in the previous year.

92. School Sports.—Team games such as Cricket, Football, Volley Ball were played and facilities are provided for all students in the Main School to take part in games and sports.

93. Rajput Boarding House.—Thakur Laxman Singh of Odwara continued to work as Honorary Secretary of the Rajput Boarding House. The total

number of boarders at the close of the year was 8 as against 10 in the last year. The health and progress of the students in the hostel continued to be satisfactory. The total expenditure in the up-keep of the Boarding House during the year amounted to Rs. 1,025/-.

94. Mrs. Hamilton Fund.—This Fund was started in the year 1913. Out of the collection in the said Fund stipends are granted to poor students who come from the District for secondary education at the Capital. The financial condition of the Fund during the year was as under:-

Year.	Amount of deposits at the beginning of the year.	Subscription and Interest during the year.	Total.	Amount spent towards scholarships.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1935-36.	2,613.	178.	2,791.	181.	2,610.	
1936-37.	2,610.	111.	2,721.	160.	2,561.	

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

95. General.—Dr. Harbans Singh Trewn, M. B. B. S., remained in charge of the Department upto the 20th of September 1937, when he resigned the post. The rest of the Staff in the State Hospital continued as before.

96. Palace Dispensary.—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee, L. M. P., continued to be the Physician to His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur, and held charge of the Palace Dispensary throughout the year. Besides, he also worked as Health Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination in the State. During his absence on duty outside the State, Dr. Harbans Singh M. B. B. S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State, remained in charge of the Palace Dispensary, in addition to his own duties.

97. Jagir Dispensary.—A Dispensary is maintained at Garhi (Jagir), with Dr. B. L. Joshi in charge of it.

98. Medical Relief.—The following table gives a comparative statement of patients treated and the expenditure incurred during the year:-

Medical Institutions.	Years.	Number of out-door patients.	IN-PATIENTS.						Daily average of patients.	Operations performed. *	Expenditure.	Remarks.
			Results.									
			Number admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Under treatment.				
State Hospital- Banswara.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	45,545. 43,533.	407. 425.	303. 344.	27. 20.	42. 31.	19. 11.	6. 19.	260.91. 239.32.	*2,988. *2,504.	Rs. 10,630. 9,669.	* Major and minor operations both.
Palace Dispensary.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,000. 3,116.	
Garhi Jagir- Dispensary.	{ 1935-36. 1936-37.	7,827. 7,527.	13. 17.	12. 17	... ...	... ...	1. ...	... ...	62.9. 54.91.	131. 146.	2,539. 2,128.	

Among the operations performed may be mentioned Disarticulation at the shoulder joint, Schwarts operation on the Mastoid, Radical operation on the Mastoid, Amputation of the Arm and Elliots operation, Operations of Hernia (simple) and irreducible, Stone in Bladder, Piles, Hydrocele, operations on Mastoid, Cataracts, Irridectomies and other operations on the eye etc. were done under the following forms of Anæsthesia:-

- (1) General Anæsthesia (Inhalation Anæsthesia).
- (2) Local Anstheaisia.
- (3) Spinal Anæsthesia (Analgesia).

The diseases most prevalent in order of frequency were:-

Diseases of the eye, Malaria, Inflammation, Ulcerative Digestive system, Diseases of Areolar tissue, all other diseases of the respiratory system, ear, skin and intenstines.

During the year the details of injections given were as under:-

Years.	Intravenous.	Subcutaneous intramuscular, intrapinalor sub-conjunctival.	Total.
1935-36.	987.	1,288.	2,275
1936-37.	779.	1,293.	2,072.

During the year under report 21 Antopsies (Post-Mortem Examinations) and 117 Medico-legal Examinations were carried out in the State Hospital.

99. Epidemic.—No epidemic broke out in the State during the year.

100 Vaccination.—Dr. Narain Chandra Mukerjee, the Palace Doctor and Physician to His Highness, remained Superintendent, Vaccination, throughout the year. During the year, 2,917 children were vaccinated. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 697/-. Mortality from Small-pox was 200 in all during the year.

101. Veterinary.—The total expenditure on Veterinary arrangements amounted to Rs. 922/- during the year under report.

102. Vital Statistics.—The table below contains statistics regarding births and deaths in the State during the year:-

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Remarks.
			Births.	Deaths.	
1935-36.	2,449.	2,838.	10.88.	12.15.	
1936-37.	1,540.	2,177.	6.89.	9.66.	

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

103. General.—Munshi Abban Khan remained in charge of the Department as State Engineer throughout the year under report.

104. Expenditure.—The expenditure on the Public Works Department during the year stood as under:-

Items.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
1. Construction of works, provided in the Budget...	Rs. 82,480.	Rs. 52,748.	*including Rs. 7,447/- spent on construction of Izlas Alia Office.
2. Repairs. ...	1,657.	1,206.	
3. Establishment. ...	2,928.	3,024.	
4. Other than (1) and (2).	16,954.*	...	

105. Construction.—The list below contains reference to the works constructed during the year with figures of expenditure on each:—

Description.	Years.		Remarks.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Additions and alterations to the Palace..	9,584.	491.	
2. Saritaniwas. ...	28.	...	
3. Jail-wall etc. ...	100	...	
4. Cinema House. ...	3,840.	...	
5. Police Quarters and Stables. ...	1,371.	...	
6. Kushalbagh Stables. ...	4,807	...	
7. Construction of Banswara-Jhalod road and other works. ...	49,947.	47,887*	*Towards Famine Relief Works.
8. Buildings and Quarters at Baitalao. ...	450	...	
9. Hospital Wards and Latrine. ...	6,577.	...	
10. Dak Bungalow. ...	484.	...	
11. Badal Mahal. ...	2,300	4,098	
12. Customs Naka at Barodiya. ...	...	15	
13. High School ground. ...	...	53.	
14. Loharia Building. ...	200	...	
15. Irrigation. ...	2,792	204	
Total...	82,480.	52,748.	

The Expenditure on repairs to buildings during the year amounted to Rs.1,206/-

106. Roads.—Earthwork on the Banswara-Jhalod Road from the end of the portion already metalled was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,977/- and metalling work thereon was also in progress at the close of the year. The Zher site for bridging the Anas river was approved by the Political and Engineering Departments of the Government of India. Tests pits were also sunk in the bed of the river during the year under report by the Surveyors of the Central Public Works Department, Government of India. The Anas bridge, when constructed, will greatly improve the existing transport facilities between Dohad and Banswara and will considerably help in the development of trade and industries of these parts.

107. Telephones.—Banswara, the Capital, has been linked up with telephone connections to the different places in the State as mentioned below:—

1. Banswara to Loharia in North-West.
2. " " Khamera via Bhungra and thence to Pipal Khunt in North.
3. " " Kalinjra, Bhopatpura and the Anas in South.
4. " " Sarita Niwas, Talwara and Partapur in West.
5. " " Danpur in East.

There are altogether eleven telephone Stations in the State. The total cost on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 2,366/-.

108. Tanks.—Rs. 204/-were spent towards the repairs of the embankment of Baifalao Tank.

109. Boundary Pillars.—No Boundary pillars were erected or repaired during the year under report.

CHAPTER XII.

MUNICIPALITY.

110. General.—There is a Municipal Committee for the city of Banswara consisting of official and non-official members with the Diwan as its Ex-officio President and Administrative head.

Mr. Ochhav Lal S. Trivedi B.A.L.L.B., the District and Sessions Judge, was elected as Vice-President, Municipal Committee in January 1937.

Mr. Bhagwati Lal Kothari, the Electrical Engineer, continued to work as Honorary Secretary, Municipal Board, throughout the year under report.

The Committee looks after the sanitation, lighting, roads and conservancy arrangements of the town.

Four-sittings of the General Committee were held during the year, besides a number of meetings of the Sub-Committees. A Scheme to provide building sites in healthy surroundings outside the present congested parts of the old city was adopted.

111. Sub-Committee at Danpur.—The Sub-Committee at Danpur continued its work as in the previous years.

112. Income and Expenditure.—The main source of Income of the Municipality is the Octroi tax (chungi) collected through the Customs Department. The receipts and expenditure for the year are given below:-

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1935-36.	667	20,041	20,708	19,142	1,566.	
1936-37.	1,566	12,679	14,245	13,373	872	

113. Municipal Works.—The Municipality spent Rs. 595/- on ordinary repairs. No new works were undertaken during the year.

114. Electric Power House.—Mr. Bhagwati Lal Kothari, Electrical Engineer, was in charge of the Power House. Two flour Mills and one Rice Huller continued to work satisfactorily. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,021/-. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23,321, thus bringing the total to Rs. 23,423/-. The total expenditure including the expenditure was Rs. 23,315/- and the closing balance was Rs. 108/-.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

115. Treasure Trove.—The Revenue Department of the State deals with the treasure trove cases in accordance with the Treasure Trove Act, in force in the State. During the year under report two cases were reported—one in village Amja worth Rs. 61/4/- and the other in village Goliawada worth Rs. 10/8/- respectively. The enquiry in both these cases was in progress at the close of the year.

116. Mines.—The work of Geological survey and Prospecting for minerals was continued by Mr. S. Purkayastha B. Sc, A. I. S. M., State Geologist, upto December 1936.

The central portion of the State was partly surveyed geologically, The minerals named below were analysed and explored superficially, and mapped along with their country rocks:-

1. Manganese, 2. Galena, 3. Mica, 4. Graphite, 5. Soap-stone, and Serpentine, 6. Garnet, 7. Titaniferous minerals, 8. Calcite, 9. Kyanite and 10. Pyritic quartz. Deposits of marbles, limestones, epidote, copper and ochres were examined and shown on the maps along with associated rocks.

Attempts were made to make them known to the business-men interested in the prospecting and sale of mineral ores.

A brief descriptive list of minerals was also compiled, and it was in press as the year closed.

These operations were carried out by the Conservator of Forests, Mr. Chaturbhuj Gehlot, whose diligence and earnestness are worthy of appreciation.

117. Records.—Mr. Panna Lal Nanavati was in charge of the Record Office throughout the year. During the year under report 4,141 files were received for record from the different Departments of the State.

118. Hamilton Library.—The Head Master of King George V School remained in charge of the Library as Honorary Secretary during the year. The institution is open to the public and no fee is charged for its use. The stock was enriched by the addition of some new books. The total receipts were Rs. 288/- including Rs. -/8/- being the balance of the preceding year 1935-36. Of these, Rs. 285/- were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 3/- at the close of the year.

119. Prithvi Vijay Printing Press.—There is one Printing Press maintained by the State and is under the supervision of the Civil Judge. The Press turned out printing work worth Rs. 4,265/- and the net income was Rs. 2,184/- during the year as against Rs. 3,491/- and Rs. 1,601/- respectively in the previous year.

120. Snake-Bites.—23 persons were reported to have been bitten by snakes during the year. Of these 4 were cured by incision and application of permanganate of potash, while 19 died.

121. Walter-Krit Sabha.—Thakur Lal Singh of Bhimsor died on the 27th March 1937. Since he was a member of the local Walter-Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, his demise created a vacancy in the membership of the Sabha.

The following statement shows the working of the Sabha during the year:—

Year.	Class of persons.	Cases relating to.	Pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
1935-36.	Rajputs.	Marriages.	18	84	102	82	20	
		Deaths.	...	33	33	29	4	
	Charans.	Marriages.	...	...	...	...	...
		Deaths.	...	2	2	2	...	
1936-37.	Rajputs.	Marriages.	20	51	71	...	71	No sittings held during the year.
		Deaths.	4	48	52	...	52	
	Charans.	Marriages.	...	...	...	...	...
		Deaths.	...	...	...	...	...

122. Court-of-Wards.—Pandit Kamala Shanker having resigned, Mr. Kastur Chand Kothari continued to officiate as Superintendent, Court-of-Wards, with effect from the 12th October 1936 under the direct control of the Mehkma Khas. The Court-of-Wards started with 18 Thikanas under its supervision. During the year the management was withdrawn from Garhi, Gopinath-ka-Garha and Odwaria. While four Thikanas Amja, Bhimsor, Bhingarh and Chhota Kotda were brought under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the death of the Jagirdars, thus bringing the total to 19 Thikanas at the close of the year. Appendix V shows the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year.

123. Pensions, Allowances & Contributions etc.—Rs .2,161/- were spent towards Pensions and Allowances. Various other contributions and donations were made by the State during the year. Besides, Rs. 6,499/- were spent in general charities.

124. Ginning Factory and flour Mills.—There is one Ginning Factory and two Flour Mills at the Capital.

The working of the Ginning Factory is shown in the table below:—

Year.	Period of working.	Average number of labourers.	Number of bales.
1935-36.	From 6th November 1935 to 20th March 1936.	50	405.
1936-37.	„ 1st November 1936 to 3rd March 1937.	50	461.

125. Orphanage and Pashushala.—There is one Orphanage at the Capital. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 13. Of these, 8 were permitted to leave the Ashram on attaining majority, and for other reasons, while 8 were new arrivals. Thus the number of inmates remained 13 at the close of the year. The institution is under the supervision of the State Accountant, who is Vice-President of the Committee, consisting of seven members. The Diwan is the President.

The Pashushala at the Capital continued to make good progress throughout the year.

A permanent donation of Rs. 1,200/- per annum and Rs. 600/- per annum is made by the State towards the maintenance and upkeep of the Anath Ashram and Pashushala respectively. Both the institutions render humanitarian service to the helpless human beings and cattle in distress.

126. Economic Condition of the people.—The general condition of the people remained peaceful and contented. Their economic condition was indeed depressed owing to the scarcity of the year.

CONCLUSION.

This Report relates to a year of extreme scarcity with resulting poverty and misery of the people and general economic depression and dislocation all round. At such time the Government of the State under His Highness' personal direction did all in their power, according to the available resources and with necessary limitations imposed by circumstances, to render relief and alleviate distress. And for this solicitude for the protection and welfare of his subjects, it is my duty as His Highness' Chief Minister to tender my humble and respectful thankfulness to His Highness. A larger part of the year under review had already passed before it pleased His Highness to entrust me with the present responsible duties. Yet even from the limited experience of a few months, I have found every department of the State and every important problem relating to it bear the mark of His Highness' sagacity, profound practical knowledge and deep interest in the public affairs of the State.

I desire further to express here my sincere appreciation to the Heads of the various Departments of the State for their integrity, diligence and devotion to duty. It was due to their loyal efforts and unstinted cooperation that I am in a position to report a satisfactory standard of efficiency and smooth working of the administration of the State.

Mohan Sinha Mehta,
Diwan, Banswara State.

APPENDICES.



Appendix I.—List of Principal Officers serving in the Bansiwara State during the year 1936-37.

Serial Number	Name of Officers.	Designation.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
1	Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A., LL. B., Advocate.	Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils.	10th February 1935...	Resigned.
2	Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee, ...	Home Minister.	1st August 1930 ...	Worked as Superintendent of Forests from 11-1-1912 to 31-7-1930, as Home Minister from 1-8-1930 to 5-6-1937, and then retired.
3	Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph. D., M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law...	Diwan and President, Judicial and Legislative Councils.	19th June 1937 ...	
4	Mr. Fauj Mal Kothari, ...	Private Secretary to His Highness.	1st May 1914 ...	
5	Mr. S. R. Gupta, ...	Chief Revenue Officer.	10th August 1936 ...	Services dispensed with.
6	Mr. Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B.,	"	26th August 1937 ...	
7	Maharaj Gulab Singhji, ...	Superintendent of Customs.	1st November 1937 ...	Resigned.
8	Mr. Bishambhar Nath Raizada, ...	Do and Excise.	26th August 1937 ...	
9	Dr. Harbans Singh Town M.B., B.S.,...	Chief Medical Officer.	11th October 1930 ...	
10	Mr. Oohhav Lal S. Trivedi, B.A., LL. B.,	District and Sessions Judge.	15th February 1936...	
11	Pandit Ratan Lal Purohit, ...	Superintendent of Police.	1st May 1937 ...	Resigned.
12	Mr. Magen Lal Nanawati, B. Com.,...	State Accountant.	16th September 1931.	
13	Mr. Chaturbhuj Gehlot D. D. R., ...	Conservator of Forests.	14th August 1937 ...	
14	Mr. Inder-Son Jain, B.A., B. T., B. L., ...	Civil Judge and Superintendent of P. V. P. Press...	5th " 1937 ...	Worked as Head Master from 22-2-1934 to 6-8-1934, as First Class Magistrate from 7-8-1934 to 4-8-1937 and then transferred to the post of Civil Judge on 5-8-1937.
15	Mr. Dhanroop Mal Bapna M. A., LL. B.,	First Class Magistrate and Superintendent of Jail.	5th " 1937 ...	
16	Munshi Abban Khan. ...	State Engineer P.W.D. ...	1st January 1925 ...	
17	Mr. Mohan Lal K. Trivedi B.A., B.T., LL. B.,	Head Master.	1st February 1935 ...	
18	Mr. Kuber Sinha Navalakha, B.A., LL. B.,	Secretary to the Diwan and the Councils.	1st September 1937...	
19	Dr. N. O. Mukerji. L. M. P.	Palace Physician Health Officer & Superintendent of Vaccination.	1st April 1926 ...	

Appendix II.—Statement of Rainfall in the Banswara State for the year 1936-37.

Serial Number.	Stations.	October 1936	November 1936	December 1936	January 1937	February 1937	March 1937	April 1936	May 1937	June 1937	July 1937	August 1937	September 1937	Total	Total of past year	Average of 5 years	Remarks.
1	Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	1	11	51	18	38	38
2	Bhungra	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	2	72	36	8	76	77	77
3	Khamera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	42	49	86	47	9	50	50
4	Danpur	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	7	22	1	11	43	15	35	35
5	Garhi...	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	67	37	26	15	52	96	1	1
6	Sallopat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	26	2	12	53	23	41	41
7	Shergarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	57	22	26	10	6	82	82
8	Kalinjera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	21	..	11	45	19	32	32
9	Khandu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	57	26	55	54	49	19	19
10	Arthuna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	1	10	39	19	36	36
11	Molan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	16	4	56	86	66	58	58
12	Bhopatpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	..	8	32	13	29	29
13	Jagpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	84	65	86	25	59	43	43
		..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	81	64	25	14	85	72	72
		..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	7	20	..	13	42	24	33	33
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	63	40	9	17	14	55	55
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	4	41	15	28	28
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	98	85	64	17	56	93	93
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	..	9	38	14	34	34
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	30	85	63	6	6	39	39
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	20	1	6	44	17	31	31
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	50	58	13	25	70	70

Appendix III—List of Laws, Rules and Regulations in force in the Banswara state during the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1	Indian Penal Code.	Adopted from British		
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	" Indian		
3	Civil Procedure Code.	" Acts.		
4	Limitation Act.	"		
5	Court Fees Act.	"		
6	Registration Act.	"		Are in force with their up-to-date amendments.
7	Stamp Act.	"		
8	Police Act of 1861.	"		
9	Contract Act (Act IX of 1872).	"		
10	Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882)	"		
11	Specific Relief Act (Act I of 1877)...	"		
12	Whipping Act (No. IV of 1909)	"		
13	Public Gambling Act (No.III of 1867) ...	"		
14	Small Cause Court Act (No. IX of 1897)	"		
15	Indian Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898)...	"		
16	Land Acquisition Act (No. I of 1894) ...	"		
17	Easement Act (No. V of 1882)	"		
18	Evidence Act.	"		
19	Extradition Act (No.XV of 1903)	"		
20	Wylie Extradition Rules... ..	"		
21	Walter-krit Rules.	"		
22	Usurious Loans Act (1st May 1924)		Specially enacted for the use of the State	
23	The Law of Pre-emption (1st May 1924)			
24	An Act for the prevention of cow-killing (By this Act sub-sections A & B were added to Section 429 I.P.C.)			
25	The Law, Rules and Regulations relating to opium- and intoxicating drugs....			
26	Certain Sections of Companies Act (No. VII of 1913) pertaining to Memorandum of Association and - Registration of Co-operation Credit Bank. ...			
27	The Banswara Companies Ordinance (1st May 1924)			
28	Council Rules.			
29	Customs Rules.			
30-31	Excise Rules (Bhang, Ganja and Abkari).			
32	Rules for the conduct of work at the Distillery....			
33	Rules of business at liquor shops.			
34	Rules for Excise Inspectors.			
35	Municipal Rules.			
36	Forest Rules.			
37	Shikar Rules.			
38	Rules for Stocking grass as a precautionary measure against famine.			
39	Cattle- Pond Rules....			
40	Simplified Rules for the control and reclamation of Criminal Tribes.			
41	Qawaid Mal.			
42	" Kanungoan.			
43	" Patwarian.			
44	" Numberdaran.			
45	Boundary Settlement Rules.			
46	Taccavi Rules.			
47	Simple Rules for sinking wells for irrigation - purposes.			
48	Begar Rules.			
49	Robkar (Ordinance) 1st, March 1933, prohibiting manufacture or importation of stylograph (pistol-pencils) fountain pen pistols and walking stick - guns, etc.		1st March 1933	
50	Robkar (Ordinance) 20th, March 1933, regarding control on the import, export etc of arms including revolvers and automatic pistols.		20th, March 1933.	
51	Law of Conversion.			
52	Mohwa Rules.		15th July 1933	
53	Legal Practitioners' Act.		17th, July 1935	Specially enacted for the use of the State.
54	Brokers' Rules (Kanun Dalalan).		2nd, August 1935	
55	Guardian Wards Act.		1st, October 1935	* Do. Do.
56	Motor Vehicles. Act.		2nd June 1936	† Specially enacted for the use of the State
57	Treasure Trove "	Do.	* 23rd. " 1936	tentatively for five years
			† 3rd. Sept. 1936	

Appendix IV.—Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Banskara State for the year 1936-37.

RECEIPTS.				REMARKS.	DISBURSEMENTS.				REMARKS.
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Budget estimate for St. 1933 (1-10-1936 to 30-9-1937)	Collections for			NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate for St. 1933 (1-10-36 to 30-9-1937)	Expendi- ture for		
		St. 1933 (1-10-1936 to 30-9-1937)	St. 1932 (1-10-1935 to 30-9-1936)				St. 1933 (1-10-1936 to 30-9-1937)	St. 1932 (1-10-1935 to 30-9-1936)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance...	1,31,018	1,31,018	1,26,452		60,000	60,000	60,000		60,000
Ordinary Income.									
Land Revenue, ...	1,75,764	1,28,948	2,43,648	His Highness' Privy Purse. ...					
Forests ...	32,870	17,456	22,300	Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib & Maharaj Sahibs. ...					
Customs ...	77,437	79,386	1,04,218	Zanana Deodi. ...					
Excise ...	1,15,556	1,13,455	1,46,640	Paswanjis and Rao Rajas. ...					
Judicial and Jail ...	6,100	5,907	8,397	Palace Establishment. ...					
Stamps, ...	9,400	12,772	15,656	Government Tributo. ...					
Registration. ...	400	383	390	Mahekma Khas. ...					
Interests. ...	21,491	21,115	15,034	Record Office. ...					
Miscellaneous. ...	10,588	10,794	8,187	Accounts Office & Treasury... ..					
Total Ordinary...	4,39,606	3,90,216	5,95,894	Revenue Department. ...					
Extra-ordinary.				Forests " " ...					
Land Revenue & Marriage Cess ...	5,832	879	28,997	Customs " " ...					
Total Extra-ordinary...	5,832	879	28,997	Excise " " ...					
Total Ordinary & Extra-ordinary.	4,45,438	3,91,095	6,24,891	Judicial & Jail. ...					
Budget Part I (B) Loan Refunds...	1,75,950	4,08,332	2,61,091	Police Department... ..					
Total of Part I (B) Loan Refunds...	1,75,950	4,08,332	2,61,091	Registration... ..					
Budget Part II "Deposits" ...	1,32,278	2,86,695	2,61,657	Police Department, ...					
Total of Budget Part II "Deposits."	1,32,278	2,86,695	2,61,657	Prithvi Rifles, Jail Guards and State Band. ...					
Grand Totals...	7,53,667	10,86,122	11,47,639	Medical Department... ..					
Totals including the Opening - Balances.	8,84,685	12,17,140	12,74,091	Education " " ...					
				Public Works " " ...					
				Stables and Garages... ..					
				Guests and Deputations. ...					
				Tours... ..					
				Festivals and Charities. ...					
				Miscellaneous Departments. ...					
				Other Miscellaneous. ...					
				Total Ordinary... ..					
				EXTRA-ORDINARY.					
				P. W. Department. ...					
				Garages and Stables... ..					
				Education of Princes. ...					
				Miscellaneous Departments... ..					
				Other Miscellaneous. ...					
				Total Extra-ordinary... ..					
				Totals Ordinary and Extra-ordinary... ..					
				Budget Part I. (B) "Loans Advances." ...					
				Total of Budget Part I. (B) "Loans Advances" ...					
				Budget Part II. "Refunds from Deposits." ...					
				Total of Budget Part II. "Refunds from Deposits" ...					
				Grand Total... ..					
				Closing balance... ..					
				GRAND TOTALS INCLUDING THE CLOSING BALANCE... ..					

Appendix V.—Statement showing the financial condition of the Thikanas under the management of the Court-of-Wards during the year 1936-37.

Serial Number.	Name of Thikanas.	Opening Balance for 1936-37	Revenue for 1936-37	Total.	Expenditure for 1936-37	Closing-Balance for 1936-37	Repayment of debts during 1936-37	Debts outstanding at the close of the year 1936-37	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Garhi. ...	3,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	Released on 1st October 1936.
2	Gopinath-ka-Garha. ...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. " 15th March 1937.
3	Sagrod. ...	2,074	1,494	3,568	3,362	206	...	1,714	
4	Surpur. ...	2,127	4,428	6,550	6,524	26	...	4,594	
5	Kushalpur. ...	46	1,514	1,560	1,540	20	...	3,580	
6	Chhajan. ...	10,181	6,453	16,634	8,110	8,524	...	...
7	Narwali. ...	7	1,647	1,654	1,510	144	...	3,714	
8	Vassi-Chandan Singh. ...	22	1,834	1,856	1,771	85	...	7,160	
9	Delwada. ...	17	1,235	1,252	1,227	25	...	2,828	
10	Umbara. ...	9	1,115	1,124	1,035	89	174	4,993	
11	Baroda. ...	42	443	485	473	12	...	1,651	
12	Udaji-ka-Garha. ...	4	1,527	1,531	1,531	...	523	2,278	
13	Samariya. ...	10	1,256	1,266	1,262	4	639	2,335	
14	Odvariya. ...	1	471	472	472	...	...	...	Released on 11th August 1937.
15	Mordi. ...	43	549	592	510	82	150	1,257	
16	Chhota-Kolda. ...	...	59	59	59	...	...	57†	†Brought again under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the Jagirdar's death on 19th. February 1937.
17	Tramatia Rathor. ...	166	864	1,30	1,028	7	...	1,829	
18	Mohan Singh-ka-Garha. ...	8	45	53	50	3	...	...	†Brought under the management of the Court-of-Wards owing to the Jagirdar's death 4th Feb. 1937.
19	Daulat Singh-Ka-Garha. ...	8	502	510	501	9	...	941	
20	Anja. ...	...	2,219	2,219	2,107	112	...	5,677†	§ Do. on 27th March 1937.
21	Bhimisor. ...	...	266	266	257	9	182	25,803\$	§ Do. on 21st Decr. 1936.
22	Bhimgarh. ...	...	113	113	109	4	...	...



